

Provincial Library

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1915

No. 84

School Day Sale next SAT'DAY

Vacation will soon be over and the Boys will need new Suits, Shoes and Stockings before school opens. To provide for this want we arranged our stock to have a sale for the boys next Saturday. We have a full range of

Boys Wear, Suits, Knickers, Bloomers, Blouses, Stockings, Shirts, Sweaters, Shoes, Sandals Hats, Etc.

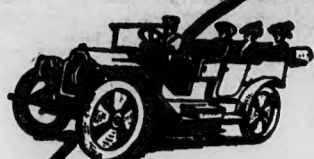
We have got them in now and have arranged them so that you can pick out just what you want without a bit of trouble.

It's worth a good deal to have a store in town which is always upholding high standards of Boys clothing. Selling reliable merchandise at a small margin of profit and always showing new goods. We're setting the pace for the town here; always doing a little better; always striving to please our customers.

J. V. BERSCHT
MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER



"The Leader"
LION BRAND



White Rose Gasoline

PUREST Gasoline on the market. Has led all other Gasolines in QUALITY for thirty years. It has sold at a higher price than any other Gasoline on the market for a period of thirty years because it is ABSOLUTELY PURE-DRY—Free from all Heavy CARBONS.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE in your Automobile. It will develop horse-power; reduces the carbon; goes further than any Gasoline on the market.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE for Gasoline Stoves. It will emit no offensive odor; gives the greatest heat.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE for Cleaning Purposes. It will not leave any greasy carbons in the cloth or silk.

Use WHITE ROSE GASOLINE in Aeroplanes. It is sure; it produces more power; is more efficient than other brands on the market.

For ALL PURPOSES WHITE ROSE GASOLINE has been used and is being used and a trial will convince you that WHITE ROSE GASOLINE will do more work and better work than any other.

FOR SALE BY



Rumball & Hyndman

Be Sure and Ask for Coupons

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, Calgary

A High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women. Non Sectarian

Opening of Fall Term: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1915

BUSINESS CLASSES—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Typewriting, etc.

MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course: Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades. Preparation for the University & Teachers. Ladies' College Course for Girls; French Conversation Classes.

Fine Art—China Painting; Water Colors; Leather Work, Etc.

EXPRESSION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE—Dramatic Art; Public Speaking.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

For full information and Calendar apply to

Rev. GEORGE W. KERRY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Tenders Opened

The Council met again on Friday night last to open tenders for the new cement sidewalk.

Geo Harrison's tender of \$1,522 was on motion by Councillors Reed and Paton accepted. There was only one vote recorded against it.

The next lowest tender, that of Mr. Elmer, of Camrose, was \$2160.

The appointment of an inspector for the work was then taken up and on motion Councillor Sinclair, Chairman of the Board of Works, was elected for the job.

The work is to be completed by the end of September.

The Council then adjourned.

Son of Well Known Resident Killed

Residents of the district will learn with regret that Earl Sexsmith, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith, was killed at Barkerville, B. C., on Friday last, word being sent to his parents on Saturday.

An automobile accident was the cause of death although no definite account of the accident has been received as yet. Earl will be remembered as one of our best athletes, being a great hockey and football player and always keen to take his part in anything that came along amongst the young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Sexsmith and family will have the sincere sympathy of the whole district in their bereavement more especially as their only son now left, George, is with the 31st Canadian contingent in England.

The body will be brought back to Didsbury for burial but it is uncertain when the funeral will be held as it will take three or four days for the body to reach Didsbury.

Let Your Wheat Get Ripe

In this part of the west it is essential to let wheat get fully ripe before cutting in order that it may possess good milling values.

While it seems in some parts of the Canadian west, wheat may be cut comparatively green and still mature sufficiently to make a good grade, this is not the case in our district and therefore those who have wheat crops, whether fall or spring, should take heed to this point.

Another vital point is that, should some parts of the field be green owing to being winter killed or gopher eaten, these spots should be culled while stacking, and in this way save yourself a grade or two which means from two to three cents per bushel in price as well as approaching the possibility of getting a cent premium, whereas negligence in the above mentioned cases may throw your wheat out of milling grades altogether.

Yours truly,
M. WEBER

Herb. Liesemer has received the appointment as teacher at Garfield school.

Rev. F. E. Martin, of Prussia, Sask., formerly of Didsbury, is visiting friends in the district.

Ratepayers are requested to pay their taxes as quickly as possible. Now the Council is committed to laying the big sidewalk they need the money to pay for it.

New Store Building

Another new solid brick and tile building has been added to the business section. This fine store has been built by Mr. W. Durrer, on his property next to Studer's store. The front is entirely different from the other stores being built of fancy brick with pebbled panellings and makes a bright appearance.

Mr. N. T. Purell, who has been located in the Leuszler block, has now moved into this new building where he intends to carry a good clean stock of fruits, candies, etc., and will be able to meet the wishes of his many customers in his lines.

Burglars Steal Cash

The first case of burglary for some years occurred in Didsbury on Tuesday night when Williams & Little's store was broken into and the cash register taken out and broken open and the sum of \$9.90 extracted.

The thief must have been a novice at the job because instead of opening the drawer by the keys, which was very easy, he took the register out to the laneway at the rear and broke it open. Further developments are awaited and it is hoped that the thief will be caught very shortly.

AROUND THE TOWN

School starts next Monday.

Mrs. A. Weber is visiting friends in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Swalm (nee Mabel Reist) left for their home in Pasadena, California, last week.

Mrs. Stevens announces that she will hold her fall millinery opening on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2nd.

The Misses Ruby Weber and Dollie Stark will have charge of the ice cream tables at Chambers store on Friday afternoon in aid of the Red Cross.

A. E. Cummings of Edmonton, Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., will visit Didsbury Lodge on Friday night next. All members are requested to be present.

Children's Day will be observed in the Evangelical church next Sunday. A German preaching service will be held at 10.30 a.m. The programme, consisting of recitations, addresses, and special music, will be rendered at 2 p.m. At the evening service Rev. H. D. Marr, B. A., Calgary, Secretary of the Alberta Auxiliary of the Canadian Bible Society, will preach. A cordial welcome to all.

The Didsbury Troop of "A" Squadron 15th Light Horse, will have a foot drill on school grounds, on Saturday, August 28th, at 4 p. m. sharp. Every member is expected to attend in uniform and be on hand promptly, as the troop will be drilled in movements to be carried out on mounted drill in two weeks. If the weather should be such so as not to permit of drill outside, the

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$155.10
Mrs. W. M. Wigglesworth..	1.00
Mrs. Garner.....	1.00
	\$1.57.10

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 26.45

Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$110 75

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FRUIT, FRUIT—Studer has received a carload of fruit. You should call at his store before buying elsewhere.

TWENTY acres B. C. Fruit Land to trade for farm land or city property. Give full particulars, Box 1410, Calgary, Alta.

FOUND—A 22 repeating rifle found in laneway in rear of Mr. Spink's residence. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses of advertising rifle at Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—Three-year-old Short-horn cow, fresh May 30th. Apply W. R. Stokes, Didsbury. slip

NOW is the time to get your large fruits for canning. Studer has just received a carload of fine, ripe fruit. Give him a call.

My Purchase Price for CREAM

is as follows:

Sweet Cream, 27c per lb. butterfat
No. 1 Sour Cream 25c per lb. butterfat

Clover Hill Creamery
R. LEBLANC, Proprietor

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Pass-book, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

basement of schoolhouse will be utilized either for drill or lecture.

Mrs. M. Rissman and Mrs. B. Crouse, of Fort Wayne, and Mrs. Geo. Hermann, of Cleveland, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chambers. The former is Mrs. Chambers mother and the latter are sisters.

The ladies of the institute, also Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, wish to thank all who so kindly assisted at the Englewood lawn social. Special thanks is due the band, Mrs. Shackleford, and Mr. Liesemer, also those who so kindly assisted with their automobiles in getting people out from town.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Precisely. Half a dozen of these black bees have been introduced into the hives. Now, do you begin to understand the malignity of the plot? Your dog was not dead when, with my net, I caught this fellow—I expected to catch him."

"And ran great risk in doing so."

"Of course. It was a recreation compared with some of the risks I have run."

"You are right there," Ralph said in his deep, croaking tones. "Look at the thing, Geoffrey."

With a shudder Geoffrey took the box in his hand. There was nothing formidable about the insect under the glass lid. It had more anger and fury, more "devil" than the ordinary bee, but it was very little larger, of a deep, lustrous black, with orange eyes and purple gauzy wings. There was nothing weird about it.

"Was it imported for the purpose?" Geoffrey asked.

"Undoubtedly," Ralph replied. "Imported by the woman who calls herself Mrs. May. Before she came over to England she must have had this house described to her with the greatest minuteness. Otherwise she could not have so many instruments ready to her hand; she would never have thought of these bees, for instance."

"If this scheme had not been discovered everybody in the house would have been stung before long, and every one assuredly would have died. Those black bees are exceedingly fierce, and do not hesitate to attack everybody and everything. Their sting is so sharp and so minute that it leaves no mark and no pain. Half an hour passes, and then the victim falls down and dies."

Geoffrey regarded the specimen with new interest. He eyed it up and down as if examining a cobra through the glass sides of its prison house. Tchigorsky took the box and flattened the lid down until the insect within was no more than a red smudge on the glass. A little later and the thing was pitched over the cliffs into the sea.

"It is a dreadful business," Geoffrey said. "And, indeed, it seems almost hopeless to try and combat foes so ruthless, so resourceful, and so daring as ours. No sooner are we out of one horror than we are into another."

"While life lasts there is always hope," said Tchigorsky.

"That's true," said Geoffrey, more cheerfully. "At any rate we can avert the danger now. But how are we going to get rid of those things?"

"We are going to catch them," said Tchigorsky grimly. "We shall have to destroy all the other bees, I am afraid, and we shall be compelled to let Miss Vera draw her own conclusions as to the cause of the mischief."

"And the honey, Mr. Tchigorsky?" "Oh, the honey will be all right. That hasn't been stung, you know. I have tasted honey from a nest which the black bees have invaded, and have been none the worse for it. We had better surmise that for some inscrutable reason the bees have deserted their quarters. And we shall propose to know nothing at all about the matter. I flatter myself we shall puzzle the enemy as completely as our friends."

The matter was discussed in all its bearings until the light began to fail and the glow faded gradually from out of the sky.

Then, after locking the inner door of the morning room, Ralph produced two large gauze frames, some matches and powdered sulphur. This, with a small bellows, completed the stock in trade.

Tchigorsky immediately set about his task in a workmanlike manner. The bees were all in the two hives by this time. Over the hole in front of each a square of muslin was fastened, a pile of sulphur in front was lighted, and the fumes were gently wafted into the hole with the aid of the pair of miniature bellows.

There was an angry murmur from within, the murmur of droning insects, then the quick scream of churning wings. The little strip of muslin was strained by alarmed and infuriated bees striving to escape. But not for long. Gradually the noise died down, and Tchigorsky signed to Geoffrey to help him carry the hive into the house.

There it was deposited on a table and the top lifted off. Instantly the gauze frame was placed over it, and with a brush Tchigorsky swept out the stagnant insects into a glass-topped box provided for the purpose. On the whole, there was not much danger, but it was just as well to be on the safe side.

"Not one left," said Tchigorsky, after he had made a careful investigation. "But it's quite as well to be certain. I've put those insects into the box, but I don't fancy that any of

them will revive. Now for the other one."

The other one was treated in similar fashion. There was no hitch and finally the frame was replaced as if nothing had happened, with the exception that the tiny occupants were no more. In the glass boxes, among the piles of dead bees, Geoffrey could see here and there the form of a black insect. From his coat pocket Tchigorsky produced some long thin strips of lead, which he proceeded to wind round the boxes containing the bees.

"There," he exclaimed, "that job is done at last, and a nasty one it has been. To prevent any further mischief I'll just step across the terrace and throw these over into the sea. He moved off into the darkness, and as he did so there came the sound of a fresh young voice that startled Geoffrey and Ralph as if they had been criminals caught red-handed in some crime.

"Geoffrey, Geoffrey, where are you?" the voice cried.

Ralph stepped across and closed the window as Vera entered. It was quite dark outside, and Ralph hoped that Tchigorsky would see without being seen. Vera flashed a look of gentle reproach at her lover.

"How can you look me in the face after the way in which you have treated me?" she asked. "This is the first day's pleasure we have had for years, and you—"

"Did not care to leave Uncle Ralph," Geoffrey said. "He seemed so lonely that I felt I could not let him remain like this."

"Geoffrey is a good fellow," Ralph muttered.

Vera bent and kissed Geoffrey fondly. She smiled without any show of anger.

"I miss you," she said. "Where are you going, dear?"

"Across the terrace," Geoffrey replied. "I'll be in to supper directly. It's all ready, and there is Marion calling. I'm coming."

Tchigorsky had crept to the window. He caught Geoffrey's eye and waved to him vigorously. It was a sign that he wanted assistance at once.

CHAPTER XXVII. An Unexpected Guest

Geoffrey gave one glance at Ralph before he went. The latter nodded slightly and sharply, much as if he saw the look and perfectly comprehended it. Vera had disappeared at Marion's call. In the dining room beyond the servants were getting supper. From the distance came the pop of a cork.

Outside it was dark by this time. Geoffrey closed the window. He did not speak, but waited for Tchigorsky to give the sign. His feet touched something that gave out a faint metallic twang.

Geoffrey wondered. Did this mean burglars? He was certainly near to a wire which was stretched across the terrace, close to the ground. It was precisely the precaution taken by modern burglars to baffle capture in case of being disturbed during their predatory proceedings.

But burglars would not come to Ravenspur. A minute's reflection convinced Geoffrey of that. The name and horror of the house were known all over England. Everybody knew of the watch and ward kept there, and no burglar in his senses would risk what amounted to almost certain capture.

No, something far different was going on. And that something had been sprung hastily, for half an hour before these wires had not been there. Geoffrey waited with the comfortable assurance that Tchigorsky was not far off.

A stealthy footstep crept towards him; a shadow crossed the gloom.

"Is that you, Tchigorsky?" Geoffrey whispered.

"Yes," came the reply. "There are hawks about. Listen."

A little way down the terrace something was moving. Geoffrey could hear what sounded to him like laborious breathing, followed by a stifled cry of pain.

"The one hawk is wounded and the other has sheered off," said Tchigorsky.

"It sounds like a woman," said Geoffrey.

"It is a woman, my dear boy. And such a woman! Beautiful as the angels, fair as a summer's night. Clever! No words can paint her talents. And she is in the toils. She cries, but nobody heeds."

Again came the cry of pain. There were a flash and a spurt of flame as Tchigorsky struck a match and proceeded to light a lantern. He picked his way over the entanglement of wires; Geoffrey followed him.

"Who laid this labyrinth?" Geoffrey asked.

"Oh, a good and true assistant of ours, an old servant of your uncle's. We have more than one assistant, and Elphick is invaluable. We laid the trap for the bird, and she has broken her wing in it. Pity she had not broken her neck."

Geoffrey did not echo the last ferocious sentiment. He was aflame with curiosity. A little farther off in the

dim path shown by the lantern's flare something dark lay huddled on the ground. There was a flash of white here and there, the skimmer and rustle of silken garments.

It might have been Geoffrey's fancy, but he seemed to hear a hurried whisper of voices, and saw something rise from the ground and hurry away. But the black and white heap remained. Tchigorsky could just see that there was a strange malignant grin upon his face.

(To be Continued)

A Wise Banker

North Dakota Banker Who Helped Boys to Learn Something of Pure Bred Stock

In Ward county, North Dakota, is a banker who has shown true philanthropy and wisdom. He bought a carload of pure bred gilts and distributed them among the boys in the county who promised to care for them according to the advice of County Agent W. A. Peck. In the fall the boys could buy the sows at their actual cost, or they were to give the sows back to the banker, but they could keep the increase. Some of the boys bought their sows and those who did did not have the pigs as their own. The banker bred such sows as were returned to him and again put them out with boys in the county.

In this way the boys learned how to handle pure bred stock, and were shown the superiority of blood and proper care. They came in personal touch with the county agent who was able to teach them much more than pig feeding. They got a substantial reward for their work, and a start that will mean much in the future.

The banker did a most excellent thing for the boys and for the county. The boys are the future farmers—and will have money to deposit in his bank, we hope. Is there not a suggestion in this for many a banker or successful business man who takes pride in his county? And may not a wise father get a hint that will keep his boys on the farm?—Successful Farming.

Berlin Shows Big Population Decrease

The Berliner Tageblatt prints some interesting figures showing a marked decrease in the population of Berlin. In April 1, this year, the population of Berlin proper was 1,968,719, against 1,961,733 at the beginning of the same month in 1914. During the month of April, this year, there was a further decrease of 14,574 persons. Of these 13,131 were males and 1,443 females. Of course, says the Tageblatt, this decrease can really be attributed to the fact that so many of Berlin's citizens are at the front.

There also has been considerable decrease in traffic. Figures just prepared show that in April, this year, the street railways carried 47,642,723 passengers, which is five millions and a half less than in April, 1914. The elevated and underground roads carried 6,234,759 passengers, being a decrease of 1,600,000 compared with the same period in the previous year. Taxicabs and other vehicles carried 1,663,586 persons, being a decrease of nearly five millions.

If Holland Entered

Germany is undoubtedly very vulnerable on her Holland frontier. Were Holland to be goaded into belligerency by German attacks on her merchant ships or by other infringements upon her rights, it would be unfortunate for the enemy. Not only would German territory thereby be at once thrown open to invasion by Dutch, British and French troops, but also the Scandinavian countries would be almost certain to follow in the wake of Holland's action. Denmark, Norway and Sweden would not find it to their advantage to remain neutral when all their neighbors were at war. They would join in the wolf hunt. Their striking force would be no small one, but much more telling upon the enemy would be the ending of their commercial relations with him.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"Why, Tommy!" exclaimed the Sunday school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy. "I used to when I slept in a folding bed, though."

The Sultan—I want to speak to you about the fight of the harem.

Grand Vizier—The beautiful Fatima?

The Sultan—No, the gas bills. They're getting too darned high.

An illustration of thrift is contained in the story of a Scotswoman who had been promised a present of a new bonnet by a lady. Before she made the excuse, the lady called and asked the good woman: "Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. MacDuff?"

"Weel," said Mrs. MacDuff. "I think I'll tak' a strae ane. It'll maybe be a mouthful to the coo when I'm done wi' it."

To Disperse Po'son Gas

Invention Will Force the Deadly Chlorine Over the Heads of Men at Front

Sir Hiram Maxim has completed an invention which is a reply to the German poison gas methods of warfare. Exhaustive tests have been made in trenches under conditions as nearly as possible to those in Flanders, and it is understood that the war office is very favorably impressed with the invention.

Sir Hiram Maxim says that the poisonous fumes are chlorine gas. "Chlorine gas," he says, "when in pure state at one atmospheric pressure weighs two and one-half times as much as air. In escaping from high pressure to atmospheric pressure the chlorine necessarily rises, mixed with a lot of air, and by the time it is twenty feet away from the discharge pipe the ratio is five volumes of air to one of chlorine."

"The specific gravity is correspondingly reduced, and by the time the fumes reach our trenches there is one hundred times as much air as gas. We know that to be approximately true, because if a soldier breathed a chlorine mixture of one in twenty he would not live more than a few minutes. Scientific men have tried to neutralize the effects of the gas by respirators, but you might just as well think of filtering alcohol out of water with a piece of wire gauze as try to separate chlorine from the atmosphere by such a device."

Sir Hiram called "these gauze things" "aspirators"—short for "exaspirators." That sums up his estimate of their utility.

It is not permissible to give away Sir Hiram's secret, but it is said that the invention will force the poisonous fumes over the heads of men in the trenches.

"I do not think that the British," he said, "should descend to the use of poisonous gases, and I am convinced that the enemy will not continue their use once he finds how easily and how cheaply the fumes may be dispersed."

"Another device I am engaged upon relates to the defence of our trenches against the bayonet. It is upon a wholly new principle, but I am not at liberty to describe it. In fact," Sir Hiram continued, "I have my pocket full of new inventions. At the age of seventy-five my day is one of seventeen hours and I want to give that time to serving the country."

A War Dog Story

Dog That Followed Fortunes of a Soldier and Rescued His Master When Wounded

One of the best dog stories of the war, and with the additional merit of being absolutely true, is told us by Mrs. Armar Corry, who personally met the hero thereof at the American hospital at Neuilly. This dog, named Fend l'Air, belonged to an Algerian soldier called to the colors. He managed to get on board his master's ship, and landed at Marseilles with him; crossed France to Belgium, accompanied him in the great retreat and also in the victory of the Marne, and shared with his soldier owner the life in the trenches. One night the trench was blown up by a shell, and the man was buried, wounded, in a mass of earth. Fend l'Air scented out the exact place where his master lay, started digging, and at last got his head clear, and then barked continually until he summoned some stretcher-bearers. These dug the wounded man out of the earth, and he was taken eventually to Neuilly, where the American hospital relaxed the rules so as to admit the dog as well as his master. And the man is now recovering and owes his life directly to the faithfulness of Fend l'Air.—Field and Fancy.

Mrs. Rooney, on going over to Mrs. Finnerty, found that lady had hung some new lace curtains on the windows, and the floor was all scrubbed, and everything cleaned up, so she said:

"Mrs. Finnerty, 'tis not spring. Why are you cleaning the house?"

"Ah, but the boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow."

"The boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow, but they were sent up for ten years, and it is only seven now."

"Ah, yes, but each of them got off three years for good behavior, Mrs. Rooney."

"Ah, Mrs. Finnerty, what a blessing you have two such good boys."

The motorbus stopped and the conductor looked earnestly up the steps, but no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently.

"Ere, you," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for it. I can't bring it on the bus for you."

Some Dont's For Drivers of Horses

American Society For Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Issues Leaflet

Timely advice is given in a leaflet entitled "Hot Weather Hints for Horse Users," issued by the American Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Here are some of the hints which might well be pasted in the hat of every driver:

Don't overload the wagon.

Don't speed your horse.

Use well fitting, light weight harness, loose fitting collars and open bridles.

On long hauls allows periods of rest in the shade.

At the first sign of exhaustion stop and bathe the animals head and neck with cold water. (Here directions are given for treating sunstroke.)

Allow a liberal quantity of clear water to drink, provided the horse is worked or exercised immediately after drinking.

Carry a pail and sponge to frequently wash or swab the animal's nose, mouth and face.

Give a warm bran mash on Wednesday nights in addition to the one given on Saturday nights.

Avoid all grades whenever possible. Relieve harness pressure from sores.

Remove collar and shoulder pads from harness every night, wash pressure surface with warm water, and soap and hang out in the sun to dry before putting them on the animal. Supply two sets of pads for use on alternate days. If this is done sore conditions will be entirely prevented. Feed properly, study the individual horse and determine just how much nourishment is required to keep it in serviceable condition and health.

Don't underfeed or save on bedding blankets, shoeing, or employ incompetent help in order to save money.

Don't practice a false economy, which invariably results in weak, lame, sore or enfeebled animals.

Plenty of light, fresh air, good food, pure water and proper housing are as necessary to the horse as they are to the human being.

Emerson on England

Mother of Nations, Whose Influence For Good Will Endure

I feel in regard to this aged England with the possessions, honors and trophies, and also with the infirmities of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably cannot be suddenly changed; pressed upon by the transitions of trade, and new and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines and competing populations—I see her in dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that a storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like cannon.

I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion.

Seeing this, I say, All hail, Mother of Nations, Mother of Heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind require at the present hour, and thus only hospitable to the foreigner, and truly a home to the thoughtful and generous, who are born in the soil.

So be it! So let it be!

Lord Haldane as "Chain Smoker"

"Two ounces of tobacco, a week which Dr. Davies, medical officer of health for Woolwich, thinks is enough for the average smoker, would not satisfy more than 10 per cent. of my customers," says a well-known tobaccoist in the London Mail.

There are "chain smokers," who light their cigars or cigarettes continuously from the dying glow of the last. Lord Haldane is said to be a "chain smoker," and so was King Edward VII. Edward Ray, the golfer, smokes one ounce of tobacco a day, and never, he declares, has he regretted it.

Rescued

"After the last one of the trawlers had been bombarded by 6-inch shells and was burning furiously, where appeared on the deck a white dog. Our officer immediately ordered a boat's crew out, and, at considerable risk, the animal was taken off. It is with us still."—From the Standard.

Breaks the Silo Record

So far as is known, the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Englewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

How About Coal?

We have taken over the coal business formerly conducted by I. Herber and are prepared to take care of your needs in the coal line.

A Car of Drumheller Nut Coal just received which is selling at \$4.50 per ton while it lasts.

Phone us your order. Prompt deliveries

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your **HOGS and CATTLE** to me on Monday and Tuesday of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

LOST

Clydesdale mare, bay, four white legs and white face. Should have foal at side. Anyone returning or giving information of her to JAMES NELSON, Big Prairie, will be rewarded.

STRAYED

Red steer calf, little white around ears, small bell and wire yoke on. Small reward. Finder please return to OTTO KLEIN, Didsbury.

Notice of Impoundment

Didsbury, August 24th, 1915
Notice is hereby given under section 26 of The Pound District Ordinance that a roan gelding branded on right thigh **R** or **AP** joined, weight 1300, aged. Grey gelding, branded on right thigh **R** or **AP** joined, wire cut on right front leg, weight 1300, aged. Light bay mare, branded **75** on left shoulder, white face, three white feet, weight 1300, aged, was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned at Didsbury, on the fourteenth day of August, 1915. W. F. SICK,

Didsbury Fair

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from last week)

HORSES

Purebred Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st William Burrell.
Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old, 1st Malanchton Shantz.
Purebred Shire stallion, 4 years and over, 1st and 2nd Gilbert Howe.
Purebred Percheron Stallion, 4 years or over, 1st L. B. Fulkert.
Purebred Percheron stallion, 2 years old, 1st Wess Hardy.
Percheron stallion, one yr. old, 1st T. Murphy.
Purebred Belgian stallion, 1st B. Hunsperger.
Standard bred stallion, 4 years or over, 1st Wess Hardy.
Heavy draft team hitched, 1st Malanchton Shantz, 2nd R. Dolman.
Heavy Draft mare, foal at foot, 1st G. N. Howe, and Malanchton Shantz, 3rd Otto Klein.
Heavy Draft dry mare, 1st R. Dolman, 2nd Malanchton Shantz, 3rd Otto Klein.
Heavy Draft filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st Malanchton Shantz, 2nd R. Dolman.
Heavy Draft filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1st Otto Klein, and Dan Dipple, 3rd Malanchton Shantz.
Heavy Draft foal, 1915, 1st Malanchton Shantz, and Otto Klein, 3rd, Norman Clarke.
Agricultural Team hitched, 1st N. Clarke, and Wm. Burrell, 3rd John Klaholdt.
Agricultural mare, foal at foot, 1st N. Clarke, and H. Gibson, 3rd G. N. Howe.
Agricultural dry mare, 1st G. N. Howe.
Agricultural filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1st G. H. Kent, and J. Klaholdt, 3rd J. Klaholdt.
Agricultural foal, 1915, 1st N. Clarke, and Wm. Rupp, 3rd H. Gibson.
Boys filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1st prize allotted to Dipple.
B. Hunsperger special on colt sired from Belgian stallion Buenos Aires, 1st O. Stauffer, and Amos Welber.
Carriage dry mare, 1st S. Gibson.
Carriage filly or gelding, 1 year old,

1st O. Klein.
Carriage foal, 1915, 1st J. H. Hehn.
Roadster mare, foal at foot, 1st Harry Gibson.
Roadster dry mare, 1st E. Christner and M. S. Simpson.
Roadster filly or gelding, 1 year old 1st Louis Holm, and Wm. Rupp.
Roadster foal, 1915, 1st H. Gibson, and J. H. Hehn, 3rd W. C. Adams.
Ladies' single driver, hitched, 1st and 2nd J. V. Berscht, 3rd E. Christner.
Roadster single driver, hitched, 1st E. Christner, and D. Dipple, 3rd M. S. Simpson.
Carriage single driver, hitched, 1st and 2nd J. V. Berscht, 3rd D. Dipple.
Roadster team hitched, 1st M. S. Simpson.
Carriage team hitched, 1st J. V. Berscht.
Ladies saddle horse ridden, 1st Wm. Curtis, 2nd Vivian Foss, 3rd Edna Ruby.
Gents saddle horse, ridden, 1st J. V. Berscht, 2nd S. Gibson, 3rd M. S. Simpson.
Girls pony ridden, 16 or under, 1st Vivian Foss, and Edna Ruby, 3rd Miss Bicknell.
Girls pony ridden, 12 and under, 1st Miss Irwin, and Miss Bicknell.
Boys pony, ridden, 16 and under, 1st Peter Dick, 2nd D. Irwin.
Boys pony, ridden, 12 and under, 1st P. Dick, 2nd D. Irwin, 3rd Wm. Burrell.
Farmers single driver, hitched to buggy, driven twice around track, style and speed considered, 1st M. S. Simpson, and E. Christner, 3rd D. Dipple.
One year old filly or gelding, boys, 1st Otto Klein.

CATTLE

Purebred Shorthorn bull, 2 years and over, 1st W. Hardy.
Purebred Shorthorn bull, 1 year old 1st David Irwin.
Purebred Shorthorn bull calf, 1st Wess Hardy.
Purebred Shorthorn cow, 1st David Irwin, and Wess Hardy.
Purebred Shorthorn heifer, 2 years old, 1st W. Hardy, and D. Irwin.
Purebred Hereford bull, 2 years and over, 1st John Klaholdt.
Purebred Polled Angus bull, 2 years and over, 1st L. B. Fulkert.
Ayrshire bull, 2 years or over, 1st N. Clarke.
Ayrshire bull calf, 1st N. Clark.
Ayrshire cow, 1st and 2nd N. Clark.
Ayrshire heifer, 2 yrs. old, 1st N. Clarke, and W. Hardy.
Ayrshire heifer, 1 year old, 1st N. Clark.
Ayrshire heifer calf, 1st N. Clark.
Fat steer, 1st W. Hardy.
Calf raised on separator milk, 1st and 2nd Josh. Wilson.
Grade dairy cow, 3 years or over, 1st David Irwin, and J. W. Bicknell.
Grade dairy heifer, 2 years old, 1st J. W. Bicknell, and D. Irwin.
Dairy heifer, 1 year old, 1st D. Irwin, and J. W. Bicknell.
Beef cow, 3 years or over, 1st and 2nd, E. A. Brubacher.
Beef Heifer, 2 years old, 1st D. Irwin.
Beef Heifer, 1 year old, 1st D. Irwin.
Heifer, 1 year old, Boys class, Master Irwin.

SWINE

Purebred Yorkshire boar, 1 year or over, 1st Amos Welber.
Purebred Berkshire Sow, 1 year or over, 1st and 2nd W. Hardy.
Purebred Poland China boar, 1 year or over, 1st Dan Dipple, 2nd Wm. Dageford.
Purebred Newark Jersey boar, under 1 year, 1st Ralph Elmer.
Newark Jersey sow, under 1 year, 1st Ralph Elmer.
Newark Jersey sow, over 1 year, 1st J. Tully.
Newark Jersey sow with litter, 1st J. Tully.

SHEEP

Shropshire ram, aged, 1st Wm. Curtis.
Shropshire ewe, and lamb, 1st and 2nd for both, Wm. Curtis.
Cotswold ram, aged, 1st Wm. Curtis.
Cotswold ewe, and lamb, 1st and 2nd for both, Wm. Curtis.
Hampshire ram, aged, 1st Wm. Curtis.

(Continued on last page)



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds - - - Alberta

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life. PRICE, 35c.

ESTRAY

On the premises of J. W. Bicknell S. W. 1-4 Sec. 4, Tp. 32, Rge. 1, W. 5, one mile and a half east and three miles north of Didsbury; one red steer, some white; 4 years old, branded on right ribs; on left ribs on left shoulder, E. R. Lavagoon, Brandreader.



ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915

Ford runabout	• • • •	\$480.00
Ford Touring Car	• • • •	\$530.00
Ford Town Car	• • • •	\$780.00

No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped.

There can be no assurance given against an advance in these prices at any time. We guarantee, however, that there will be no reduction in these prices prior to August 1, 1916.

PROFIT-SHARING WITH RETAIL BUYERS

On August 1, 1914 we made the announcement that if we could make and sell at retail 30,000 Ford cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915, we would share profits with the retail purchasers. We have sold only 18,774 Ford cars in the time specified and, therefore, are unable to share our profits with those who purchased Ford cars between the above dates.

Our plan to profit-share with retail purchasers of Ford cars during 1914-15 was not successful due to conditions which we could not possibly foresee at the time we made our announcement last August. The war and the consequent unsettled conditions of business seriously affected our sales and increased our manufacturing costs so that during the last year we did not earn a profit not required for the normal expansion of our business both in a manufacturing and service way.

However we still have confidence in our profit-sharing plan, but a realization of the uncertainty of conditions generally makes it advisable to defer any announcement of future profit-sharing until a later date.

We are, however, positive we cannot reduce costs for several months, and therefore can offer no profit-sharing for cars delivered during August, September and October, 1915.

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you suffer from any of the following: Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, etc., write for FREE CLOTH-BIND MEDICAL BOOK ON THESE DISEASES AND WONDERFUL CURES OFFERED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1, N-2, N-3, and N-4. This remedy is the only one that cures all these diseases. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up charges. No obligation. DR. L. G. GLENN, 1111 COLUMBIAN AVENUE, KENILWORTH, ILL., U.S.A. WE WANT TO PROVE THIS REMEDY WILL CURE YOU.

Canada's Shell Production

American Paper Says Canada Holds the Record For Rapid Work

The American Machinist, an American technical journal, explains with admiration, in its current number, the work of the Canadian shell committee. Two hundred Canadian shops are producing munitions of war. They are thoroughly organized into a great manufacturing unit, in which each plant produces its specialty, and depends on other apparatus elsewhere, in the way that one department depends on another in a large factory. The shell committee, comprising expert managing engineers and military men, assembled the means and now run the production of munitions.

"The thing has been done so quietly," says the American Machinist, "that but few have the least idea of its magnitude. We have looked upon the United States as being the home of the excessively large industrial undertaking, and the place where great schemes are carried out so rapidly that the process resembles sleight of hand. But when it comes to a general average number of plants, number of employees, geographical location, and shortness of time available for organization, we must take off our hats to our Canadian neighbors and admit they hold the record."

A prominent citizen of Winnipeg who recently visited Ottawa, says that he was informed by some manufacturers that the shell committee, organized by General Hughes in September last, of which committee General Bertram is chairman, that Canada is turning out more shells than all manufacturing establishments in Great Britain, exclusive of the regular shell-making firms—all of which goes to show Canada's resources and adaptability. If our manufacturers will only bend their energies to increasing their output, not only in munitions of war, but in other lines, and put all their efforts into the upbuilding of this country there will be no doubt about Canada's future.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

"The Eldest Child of Liberty"

What is more natural than that the destroyers of Louvain should menace the historic treasures of the age-old homes of romance and freedom at the head of the Adriatic. But those to whom such things appeal cannot fail to note with something akin to pleasure that after long years "Venice, the eldest child of liberty," is once more in battle array for liberation, is one of the points from which the greatest of all struggles for the freedom of the spirit of man is being waged. Venice popularly dates its foundation from the influx of the Huns. And in succeeding years the Venetians were in the vanguard of all the great battles against oppression. The Goths in Italy and the Dalmatian pirates knew the prowess of their sword; the Crusaders sailed from their harbors; Constantinople and the Greek empire with it, crumbled, largely before their arms, and the years of combat with Genoa left them masters of the Adriatic.—Ottawa Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Trapped Seventy-five Miles to Enlist Tom Hardy and Tom Spiers, two husky prospectors, trapped seventy-five miles over the roads from Rocky Mountain House to Calgary in order to enlist in the Canadian forces. "Mercenaries" the German newspapers call them. A few more "mercenaries" of the sort who charged the Teutons at St. Julien and the critics will be hunting for cover somewhere.—Morning Albertan.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Wind and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggist or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1083

Eradicating the Sow Thistle

Good Results of Road Motor Along Lines of C.P.R.

The C.P.R. and the government of Saskatchewan have formed a partnership for a particularly aggressive campaign for the eradication of sow thistle and other noxious weeds. Some time ago the railway company approached the government with a proposition to the effect that they would furnish a gasoline road motor and a man to drive it if the government would supply a weed inspector to travel on this road motor along their lines to look out for noxious weeds.

Noxious weed seeds are very frequently carried in cars from one point to another and dropped about stations and in front of elevators, and from these points of vantage they spread to the surrounding districts.

The railway company further assured the government that every section foreman and his gang would be at the disposal of the weed inspector, not only for the destruction of the weeds found on each trip, but also under his direction would keep a sharper lookout for a recurrence of these weeds anywhere along the company's lines of rail.

The work has been going forward for some time, with splendid results, and the department of agriculture and particularly Chief Weed Commissioner Thompson, are very enthusiastic about this method of getting after the weeds. Quite a number of small patches of sow thistle, for example, have been found at stations when none can be located in any of the fields near the station, and by destruction of small patches there will be no danger of the contagion spreading to the surrounding farms.

The fact that the section foreman and his men will be posted on what are noxious weeds will be a great assistance to the farmers along their particular stretch of road, as they will often be able to help the man out who is not sure as to the character of plants that he may find in his crop.

Relief For Suffering Everywhere.

He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmentier's Vegetable Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study and are confidently put forward as a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

A Home on Wheels

All-Steel Colonist Cars of the C.P.R. Are Comfortable and Absolutely Safe

The all-steel colonist cars built by the C.P.R. fill the bill to a nicety. On the long journey to the west, these cars have to be eating and sleeping and living rooms combined. They must have cooking conveniences, for one thing; and there is always more or less danger when several people are using the stove that accidents may happen. For that reason alone, the all-steel car comes in handy, as there is absolutely nothing to burn. Well, there are the cushions on the steel seats; but they could not do much harm even if they did take fire. The seats, floor, roof, sides—every bit of the car is of steel. The fire stoves are fixed to steel frames. Every detail has been carefully thought out. The cars fill a much felt want, being as they are, roomy, comfortable and safe, while for three or five days, the life is lived as it would be in a permanent residence, with hardly an oscillation to remind one that the cars are on the rails, and that they are running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

Canadian Made Goods

Manufacturers Should Put Goods up to a Standard That Will Make the Trade Mark Respected

A successful lady farmer in Manitoba writes us as follows: "I see Mrs. Violet McNaughton of Saskatchewan is in doubt as to the 'Made in Canada' campaign, and I think there are many others in the same fix. To whose advantage is the 'Made in Canada' movement? It seems to me that there must be a weakness somewhere, on the manufacturers' side when they make such an appeal. The Canadian people are loyal itself and don't need such advice or prodding up from the manufacturers. If the goods are what they are represented the people will buy them. Let the manufacturers show as much loyalty and come out bravely and say: Here we have been basking in the sunshine of tariff protection long enough, hard times are here and we are willing to forego some of our big profits and let the other man have a chance. But we don't see them showing their loyalty thus. To me the 'Made in Canada' smacks too much of the 'Made in Germany' idea, and everybody knows what rotten stuff has been dumped on the world's markets by the Germans, for many years. Why not 'Canadian made' and put goods up to a standard that will make the trade mark respected the world over."

"It is really the people who pay the tariff extras, for the manufacturers have all put up the price of their goods to cover it. So that's where the manufacturers give a big donation to the patriotic funds. It is the people who should have the credit—not them. Let the manufacturers give us true value for our money, and there will be no need of spending \$25,000 in boosting the 'Made in Canada' goods."

Corns Drop Out Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

The Shirker's Fate

Lord Rosebery on Bitter Account of Days to Come

In picturesque phrases Lord Rosebery, speaking at Bath City Council, dealt with the world tragedy of the war. Even Bath, the sunny splendour of Bath, has over it, said his lordship, the black cloud which is overspreading all the world. Think what a vast, ghastly whirlpool this war is; how, beginning with five of the greatest nations in Europe, it is gradually sucking in all those who would even willingly remain outside—first Japan, then Italy. It does not seem that the Balkan States will long be able to refrain from joining in a war which must ultimately settle what is called the Near Eastern question, and which, if they do not join, may be settled to their disadvantage. The United States seems to be hovering on the brink, though that country is so remote that it may well be spared the agony of these days. Wherever you raise your eyes you see this war is gradually attracting—sucking in—every nation, however much it may wish to remain outside. There is something else—it must suck in our young men. I am bound to say that, walking about Bath, I see many splendid young fellows dressed in khaki, but many others, equally splendid, equally rejoicing in youth and strength—vain youth and futile strength—unless it be employed for the country. I have seen many others walking about in civilian costumes who would be infinitely improved both physically and morally if they were in khaki. I do not presume to judge any man, whether he be old or young. The man who does not realize that if he is not helping the state in some way at this moment is falling criminally short of his duty. The man who does not realize that, in the long days to come, when peace has been achieved, will have a serious, a bitter, a tragic account to render to himself. If these young men could look a little further than their foolish noses and see Britain after the peace, when their brothers who have fought and suffered are coming back amid the gratitude of the nation, crowned with laurel, to their homes! What will their position be then? Sinking in a corner, trying in vain to conceal the fact that they have never served, never fought, and never shed a drop of blood, or, perhaps, a drop of perspiration, they will be hapless, miserable and disdained.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER

DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canadian Fruit Trade

At the Canadian Fruit Growers' conference held at Grimsby last September, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, stated that he had taken a period of five years and that he had found the importations of apples from Germany to Britain varied each year from 5,000 to 14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 500,000 boxes, from France from 50,000 to 575,000 boxes and from Portugal from 175,000 to 350,000 boxes. Of pears the importations varied from 4,480 to 56,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 262,800 to 508,480 boxes from Belgium and from 422,440 to 506,160 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from the Netherlands which may not be available. Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an increased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army. In 1913 Canada exported of this line to the United Kingdom 121,138 pounds, to Newfoundland 10,899 pounds and to Germany 247,802 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off but the exportations should expand in other directions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A countryman in Savannah observed a gang of convicts laboring on the streets, each wearing a ball and chain. He asked one why the ball was chained to his leg.

"To keep people from stealing it," said the man. "Heap of thieves about."

We gazed pityingly on the listless drug store clerk leaning against the soda counter.

"Haven't you any ambition?" we queried kindly and all that.

"No," he replied, with brightening intelligence; "but I have something just as good."

Call for Patriotism

Young Men Should Not Fail to Recognize the Seriousness of the War

In asking why Canada should not have at least a quarter of a million men in training for the emergencies of the future, Rev. Dr. Herridge declared that "many of our youth have not yet seriously considered whether they cannot do something directly or indirectly to strengthen our resources in this epoch-making hour" and that there were some "by whom, whether through dullness or indifference, the call of patriotism has been so far disregarded and private interest held of greater moment than the public weal."

It is impossible not to be impressed with these assertions. There seem, indeed, to be many young men in this country who view the struggle of the nation without seeing its relationship to themselves. Perhaps this cannot correctly be put down to indifference, because it is hardly possible that any Canadian could be indifferent to the outcome of the war, but there are thousands of young men who seem not to have thought of taking a part in the war. The "call of patriotism" has not reached them.

In Ottawa, for instance, there has been brisk recruiting for the overseas forces, but hundreds of young men of military age and physical fitness are still going about their regular occupations and sports without even attempting to prepare themselves for the emergencies of the future. The least they might do is take advantage of the opportunities being afforded for securing some military training, so that if the call is more insistent later on they will be in a position to answer.

The reason for the apparent apathy on the part of these young men is perhaps that they have failed to realize the seriousness of the war with respect to Canada. The fighting in Europe seems a long way from this country. Yet there is little excuse for such lack of understanding. The fate of Canada would be too cruel to contemplate should the Teuton barbarians gain the mastery in this war.

It is only by men and munitions that the Germans can be defeated and Britain and the world saved from a calamity such as has never before threatened, and Canada has hundreds of thousands of men who have not yet prepared to do their bit. Even though they may not be wanted yet, they will be doing a service if they prepare for the time when they may be wanted.—Ottawa Free Press.

Brain Amputation

One of the wonders of surgical science has been performed in a French military hospital where a wounded soldier has had a sixth of his brain amputated without missing it. The patient was carried in with a penetrating wound in the occipital region of the cranium. Splinters of bone had caused an abscess to form in the left cerebral hemisphere. These were removed by Dr. A. Guepin, surgeon-in-chief to the hospital, but a fresh abscess formed, and Dr. Guepin was obliged on two occasions to amputate portions of the brain which protruded from the wound. The patient thus lost at least a third of the left hemisphere, but shows no special signs of trouble, either of motivity, sensibility, or ideation.

Rivals

Knicker—You have a boy in college and a girl cultivating her voice? Bocker—Yes, and I don't know which has the better yell.—Brooklyn Life.

"I want you to distinctly understand, Emil, that when your colleague's wife has a new hat, I want one, too."

"Calm yourself, my dear. We've settled it between us. You're neither of you going to get one."



Use of Fertilizers

Should be Used as an Adjunct Only to Best System of Maintaining Fertility

There is a great tendency where the use of fertilizers is begun to continue their use year after year on the same land without adopting other means of maintaining productiveness. A man finds that fertilizer will bring a good return and he will keep using it year after year without crop rotation, growing one grain crop after another. Such a use of fertilizers is disastrous if continued, because under such a system the humus is rapidly exhausted in the soil, with the result that the soil becomes compact, loses its friable condition, and the yields decrease in spite of the fertilizer. Fertilizers alone will not maintain soil fertility. They should be used rather as an adjunct to the best systems of maintaining fertility than can be practised. Used in this way there will be no injury to the soil, and if intelligently applied there will be very good profits.

The only man who can afford to use fertilizers on grain crops year after year on the same land is the renter or temporary farmer who cares nothing for the future of the soil. To be sure, it requires a number of years of such continued use before the effects become apparent, and it may be justifiable for a man who is just beginning, and who must meet his payments on the land, to practice such a system for a few years, but it should not be continued long. The only proper use of commercial fertilizers is in connection with the best system of crop rotation, of legume growing and of humus building that a man can practice.

Sleep is the greatest nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worm infant.

Russian Jews in Difficult Position

Russian Jews who are residents of France are in a difficult position. Most of them are political refugees and as such are unable to return to Russia. Since they are not naturalized French subjects they are unable to serve in the French army, but the police regulations provide that if they are subject to military duty they must render it. In this connection the Petit Parisien publishes a statement from the Ministry of the Interior and the Prefect of Police which says:

"If through their own volition they are not serving anywhere their place is in the strangers' detention camps. As every one in France does duty no privileges can exist for Russian Jews."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Sir Edward Grey is the only member of the cabinet formed by the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1905 who has served continuously in the same office from that time until now.

Mean Graft

Canada's war contract scandals remind us that the grafter and the vulture never rise above their natural instincts.—New York Press.

Cowan's Maple Buds

They're worth trying always. Eat plenty—

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA



NO PEACE FOR WORLD IS POSSIBLE UNTIL GERMAN POWER IS BROKEN

DR. ELIOT ANALYZES THE TEUTONIC EFFICIENCY

Denounces the German System of Education, and says that the People of Germany are Ignorant of Political Freedom as the Anglo-Saxons Know It

Dr. Charles E. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, has published a striking arraignment of Germany in "The Road Toward Peace." In this, he elaborates views which since the beginning of the war he has contributed to several newspapers, and includes his correspondence with Jacob H. Schiff, which considered means by which peace might be brought about. The most interesting and authoritative chapters in the book are those in which Dr. Eliot analyzes the boasted German efficiency, and finds it worthless except in a very limited extent. He denounces the German system of education, and says that the people of Germany are ignorant of political freedom as Anglo-Saxon countries know it. He reviews the great discoveries and inventions of the past hundred years, and finds that Germany has contributed little toward them. She has produced no Darwin, no Pasteur, no Cavour. She has not created much more than the Japanese, but like the Japanese, she has proved to have marvelous gifts as an adapter of great ideas born in other countries.

With the opinion of a noted German statesman that the Germans are "political asses" he heartily agrees. It was their ignorance upon this point that explains the numerous mistakes they made when calculating upon the effect of the war upon Great Britain. Nor is it the ignorance of the German masses he considers but the ignorance of their leaders. They had all the facts before them, but they could not make the deductions. They did not know how free people value the sanctity of a contract. "Nothing could be franker," he writes, "than the original explanation which the German chancellor gave of the breaking of treaties concerning the neutrality of Belgium; but his frankness is evidence that he did not understand in the least the freeman's idea of the sanctity of contract—the foundation of all public law and usage in a free country. In a country despotically or aristocratically ruled there is no such condition of public opinion."

As regards German efficiency Dr. Eliot writes: "It is an efficiency which takes hold of every child in Germany at birth and follows every youth and every man and woman through life until death. It is that very efficiency which has prevented the last two generations of Germans from knowing anything about liberty. It is in the highest degree an autocratic efficiency in all walks of German life, including education and the relations between the sexes. The whole course of elementary and secondary education for every German boy or girl is determined by the government, and there is no election by the pupil in it, no choice by the child, except in its later stages the choice between a technical school or a gymnasium, and often that choice

is not made by the child, but for him. German efficiency, however, is a very real and formidable thing in all the competitions of the civilized world; so that the most interesting thing to be studied as to the probable outcome of the European war in this—is Germany with its autocracy more efficient or less efficient than France and England with their liberties? The German way of procuring industrial and commercial efficiency is to make each individual man in the first place a man well trained for the exact service he is to render and then to keep him under a severe discipline which will result in his doing every time exactly what he has been trained to do."

He denies that this wonderful efficiency has produced anything to compare with what has been produced in liberty-loving nations. Efficiency has produced an efficient Germany. It has produced nothing for the world at large. He finds that Britain, the United States, France and Italy have produced nearly all of the great ideas and the great inventions in the past hundred years. In fact, Germany did not invent much more than Turkey. He considers it to be a remarkable fact that systematic education of the whole people has been carried on for one hundred years in Germany, while the free nations have been without this system. Nevertheless, despite this system, Germany is a political ignoramus. He believes that the reason is that the German system has not enough freedom in it. The German educational system and all German efficiency might be likened to the complete apparatus of the telegraph, lacking only the electric current.

A few days ago Dr. Eliot expressed the opinion that prayers for peace would not be answered, and that those outside of Germany who uttered them were traitors to the great ideals for which the allies are fighting. In his book he says that he does not believe there will be any peace until Germany is utterly smashed. "One cannot conceive of Germany admitting her defeat until she has exhausted her supplies of men, money and food," he says. He goes on to say, "Fortunately from our point of view there is no more resolute or dogged people in the world than the English, and we remember in that connection with satisfaction that many of us are of English extraction." He says that a new France has emerged from this war, a sober and serious France, and he believes that the war will mark a great epoch for the Russian people. They will win through it greater liberties than they might have expected from a century of peace. Dr. Eliot has no doubt as to the result of the war. He hopes and prays that the United States will not be drawn into it, and adds, "but that escape will be due to the fact that Russia, England and France have succeeded in defeating Germany and Austria-Hungary."

A German Romance

Long Trip of German Submarines is a Myth

A recent story, much featured in Berlin, has described the trip of German submarines from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople, via Gibraltar Straits. This is said by the British naval authorities to be an invention. A British naval officer is quoted in the New York Times as saying:

"That story was given out because the German government wished to impress the United States with the idea that its submarines could easily cross the Atlantic and destroy shipping on this side in the event of a war between the two countries. The Germans have established a submarine base and factory on the Bosphorus near Constantinople, and are turning them out there in the same manner as they have been doing at Zebrugg, in the North Sea. The parts for the submarines are manufactured in Germany and sent by rail to Constantinople, through Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria. The last two countries are supposed to be neutral, but many things can be accomplished for a price, and the Germans have had no difficulty in getting the big packing cases containing the sections of the submarines through. Naturally, the allies had to withdraw their battleships from the Dardanelles when the submarines arrived on the scene."

Was a Considerate Shell

First it Set Fire to Cabin, Then Burst Water Pipes and Extinguished it

A curious story is told of the ill-fated Triumph's first attack on the Turkish forts. In the course of a furious bombardment at close quarters, the range at one time being no more than fifteen hundred yards, a shell pierced the Triumph's quarter deck, setting fire to the woodwork in and about the captain's cabin. But the same shell had the presence of mind to burst the bathroom water pipes and thus extinguish the flames it had just ignited.—London Chronicle.

"My man, where did you become such an expert swimmer?" "Why, lady," responded our hero, modestly, "I used to be a traffic cop in Venice."

Increased Production

Dominion Government is to Appoint a Commission

A royal commission is to be appointed by the government to investigate the question of increased agricultural production in the Dominion, together with the related questions of wider markets, further employment for the unemployed, etc. The commission, which is to be appointed at the recommendation of the prime minister, and in response to a request made by the Congress of Mayors which visited the capital some weeks ago, will be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may determine. Its duration shall be during pleasure, and it will make interim reports from time to time.

A minute of council has been issued outlining the reasons for the appointment of the commission and the questions which it is to consider. In connection with opportunities for increased agricultural production, the following considerations are advanced:

(1) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer; (2) assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration; (3) increasing the acreage under production; (4) attracting monstration of a type which would aid in increasing a large and permanent agricultural population; (5) stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers; (6) providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

The minute of council setting forth reasons calls attention to the desirability of manufacturing products into the form in which they will be consumed, commends the principle of co-operation, asks for consideration of unemployment problems and of the employment of soldiers after the war, and concludes with this expression:

"It seems reasonable that under the conditions which have developed during the past six months opportunities will arise for widening and extending our markets, to the advantage not only of Canada, but of the countries and communities with which trade may thus be extended."

"Was the dog mad that bit the children who were teasing him?" "I think the animal was somewhat provoked."

War and Comets

Superstition Pervades All the European Armies

The tale of the tri-color star has not only gone the rounds of France, but has crossed the frontiers and been spread among the barbarians, according to testimony I have just received from a person interned in Germany for a while but now set at liberty.

This witness, who belongs to the civil population of a locality invaded by the Teuton hordes, has just told me that a German major confided to him that he no longer expected victory for the Kaiser's armies after seeing in the sky a star with the colors of the French flag, whereas in 1870 a sword was seen, and he added that this was not an optical illusion, as others besides himself had seen the same thing!

Really one would think we were still in the fifteenth century. In 1486 when Halley's famous comet spread its long and brilliant tail above the terrified armies of Mahomet II. and Pope Callixtus III. the Mussulman soldiers thought they saw in it a cross and the Christian soldiers thought they saw in it a yaghtian.

It is true that since the war began curious coincidences have favored certain legends, not only in Germany, but in all countries.

The announcement of the eclipse of the sun, which took place on August 21, aroused lively apprehension among the Russian peasants inhabiting the zone of totality, who already at the beginning of July considered this astronomical phenomenon as a sign of war.

On the other hand, at the moment when the allies were saving Paris from the delirium which the troops of Von Kluck threatened to bring upon it in the early part of September, a pretty comet shone in the heavens at night, every evening more beautiful and more brilliant. At once the populace, whose attention it attracted, associated it with the battles and it received the name of the "war comet." Nevertheless this ethereal voyager already had wandered in our skies for a year, having been discovered on December 17, 1913, by the astronomer Delavan, at the observatory of La Plata. But its visibility to the naked eye at the seat of war caused an imaginary role to be attributed to it.

Then there was the passage of Mercury before the sun on November 7, 1914, which the superstitious considered suspicious, as well as the mysterious messages received from space in the form of shooting stars, one of the most curious of which was that which fell in England on October 13, a celestial bomb weighing thirty-five pounds! Another 13, that of January, 1915, was more prophetic still. It was marked by the earthquake in Central Italy—rather ordinary from a geological point of view, but the intensity of which was greater than generally known, since the proportion of victims rose to 90.94 per cent. and even ninety-nine out of one hundred in certain localities.—From the European Edition of the New York Herald.

Care of School Gardens

How to Interest Pupils in the Care of the Gardens

Many teachers find it very hard to have the work carried on in the school garden during the holidays. When they arrive back at their school in September the lot is usually a mass of weeds. The Agricultural Gazette, in offering some suggestions, states:

"All work should be done in due season, so that at vacation time the plants will be well advanced, entirely free from weeds, thinned out when necessary and properly cultivated. An interest may thus be created that, if only directed wisely, will remain in the minds of most pupils, who will solve the 'weed problem' during vacation."

"Many children regularly visit their plots during the vacation and keep them in condition. Some are driven by their parents, who also become interested, and at their regular visits to the village store or postoffice, make trips to the school plots as well."

"Trustees of many schools meet on Saturday afternoons and round up the village children to accompany them to the school grounds and perform the necessary weeding, etc. The children's plots (of many of these schools), furnish sufficient flowers for the Sunday services throughout the summer."

"A janitor of a village school, who is generally hired by the year and employs his time during vacation in cleaning and repairing the school, should be interested in the grounds as well and act as a leader of the children. In some schools, committees are appointed for each week of the vacation, and each committee in turn is held responsible. This plan works well in town schools, where many children go camping for part of the time."

THE VARIETIES OF CORN TO GROW

An investigation conducted by the seed branch shows that about sixty so-called varieties of corn are grown for ensilage in Ontario and Quebec, and many farmers do not know what variety they are planting. Late varieties are being used in districts where they will not mature one year in five to the glazing of the grain, which is the necessary condition to make sweet ensilage. Some ordinary feed corn imported from the Central and Southern States is used for seed. Most of this is of a late variety entirely unsuited to Canadian conditions, and is often injured by heating.

EVERY PASSING DAY WILL BRING VICTORY NEARER FOR THE ALLIES

TIME IS CERTAIN TO WEAR OUT THE GERMANS

Sir William Crooks Speaks Confidently About the Prospects of Victory in a Long War, and Says There is no Need of Fury of Attack, but he who Hangs on will Win

The London Daily Chronicle prints an interview with Sir William Crooks by Harold Begbie, in which the scientist gave his views on the war. He said:

"I think we started badly; we were certainly not as well prepared as Germany. I do not know that anybody can rightly be blamed for that state of things. We have done very well considering, and I am inclined to say that as regards that part of the work in which I have been able to render the authorities some help, this country will very soon be on an equality with our foes. There is no need for anxiety, certainly no need for panic."

"It looks as if it will be a long war, but the longer it lasts the stronger will be the power of the allies. We must simply set ourselves to wear out the Germans. To do that we have only to press steadily and quietly forward on our road."

"We have not got to take cities and execute wonderful marches. All we have to do is to go on with our absolute and unquestionable duty of thinning the enemy. We must stay long; we must sap him; we must weaken him at every point; we must destroy him by inches. After that we can enter his country and do what we like with it."

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that this war will be won not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on longest will win, and a man need not think very profoundly to assure himself that, whereas we can hang on almost indefinitely, the Germans cannot. Every day might be called a victory for the allies. Time fights for us."

Asked his opinion on the employment of asphyxiating gas, Sir William said:

"On the whole, I am against its use."

Will Free Turkish Slaves

The Veiled Women of Turkey See Their Freedom Ahead

When the allied fleets began bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles the sad-eyed, silent women of Turkey smiled behind their veils—for they saw liberty ahead.

To the hidden women of the harem the overthrow of the country will mean to a great extent freedom from customs, centuries old, that have made slaves of them.

They hope that the degrading life of the harems will be done away with—that they will be allowed to become something more than the playthings of men and the bearers of children. Since 1908 a silent spirit of rebellion has been growing stronger than ever before among Turkish women. Protests that in these modern times they should have to submit to such degradation have been whispered in the closely-guarded women's quarters of thousands of Turkish homes.

For a while after the downfall of the old sultan, Abdul Hamid, their hopes ran high, for then they were allowed to discard their veils and go out in the streets with their husbands and brothers.

This good fortune lasted but a short time, then the constitution was revised, and although a deputation of women waited on the ministers of the capital, the latter would not give official sanction to their discarding the veil.

Since then a little progress has been made, but the majority are still slaves. In some cases the bars are gilded, but nevertheless they are prisoners.

Until the time she is 12 years old a Turkish girl enjoys much the same freedom as her little sisters the world over. She can romp and play and go to parties, but on her 12th birthday she becomes a woman, dons a veil and from then on is a prisoner of the harem.

She must spend her time in closely-guarded rooms, smoking, reading, drinking coffee and gossiping.

Here are some of the things she cannot do:

Go out of doors unless heavily veiled and guarded by male slaves of her father or husband.

Go to the theatre or restaurants.

See the man picked to be her husband until after she is married to him.

Play outdoor games or indulge in outdoor exercise of any kind.

Write or receive letters without her husband seeing them.

Use fur or any other kind of trimming on street garments.

Look the doors of her own room. She is never safe from the prying eyes of male slaves.

While Turkish girls are usually made to marry after they are 12 years old, some are forced into marriage at an earlier age.

by the allies. The Germans have gone to the devil to help them. I don't like to think that we, with our just cause, should go to the same source for assistance, but I can see the justice of argument in favor of employing gas. We in England, I believe, have now made our preparations in this respect and it rests with the authorities to decide whether our troops should be supplied with such a weapon. If it is possible, I should like to win with clean hands.

"We must destroy the Germans. There can be no other end for civilized mankind. I take it the German empire will fall into its original parts; it will be left with no power of attack; it will never again be an organized machine for world mastery."

Mr. Begbie referring to Sir William's vigor and intellectuality at the age of 85, says Sir William was conscious in himself of no change of faculty during the last thirty or forty years. He can work as hard, see as well, hear as well, bear fatigue as well and is just as interested in life now as he was then. Indeed, he is inclined to doubt whether he was aware in himself of any physical inhibition for more years than this.

"I feel," he said, "very much as I felt when 35 years old."

Begbie adds: "We were speaking of eyesight and he showed me a miniature dictionary, the pages of which were perhaps the breadth of a six pence. I could distinguish not a single letter, not even the capitals at the top. I put on glasses, but the words were still a mist. Sir William gave me a magnifying glass and I could then just spell the words, but I took this tiny book out of my hands and, without glasses, read aloud and quite quickly three or four words with their definitions in much smaller type."

Bulletin on Cut-Worms

Annual Loss Occasioned by These Insects in Canada is Enormous

Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to know that the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a 31-page bulletin (No. 10) on "Cut-worms and their Control," prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, chief assistant entomologist. In the introduction it is stated that cut-worms as a class rank in importance with such well-known pests as the San Jose Scale, the Codling Moth and the Hessian Fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies. There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars, known commonly as cut-worms. The annual loss occasioned by these insects in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the bulletin the methods of controlling cut-worms are discussed fully. Under "Preventive Measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to, as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out. "Remedial Measures" include descriptions of various poisoned baits to destroy the cut-worms, directions for the making of proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cut-worms, etc. Fifteen common kinds of cut-worms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life-history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated, the figures being clear and well chosen. Altogether there are 20 illustrations of cut-worms, cut-worm moths, injury to plants, etc. Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the chief of the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Inquiries regarding these insects, or other kinds should be found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

"Lift Up Your Heads"

We have nothing here to do with slackers, but only with our British soldiers, who have gone readily to the help of the Lord against the mighty. They may not have thought much of their danger, but they knew their danger; they were prepared, as they said themselves to do their "bit of work," and to risk the sacrifice of their lives; and their wives, their mothers, their fathers, their sisters, joined in the sacrifice, not, perhaps, without apprehension, but without any attempt to turn them from the perilous road. The spirits of our fallen warriors would turn from us if their death brought dismay or cowardice to our souls. Let no man or woman think that the loss of life is fruitless, or that our soldiers have fallen in vain.—Inverness Courier.

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CONSISTING OF:

Red Plums
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Peaches "Free Stone"
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Hubbard Squash
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Plums \$1.00 per Crate

Don't leave off buying too late as fruit is much earlier this year.

A. G. STUDER

How About Stock Tanks This Fall?

Our tanks are built for service and every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have all the stock sizes in ROUND OR OBLONG TANKS, and will be glad to give estimates on special sizes for dipping, etc.

OUR NEW TROUGHING CAN'T BE BEATEN AT THE PRICE

Write for Particulars and Prices.

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SEASON FOR DUCKS OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st

Guage	per 25	Per 100	per 500
12 Dominion Sovereign..	\$.75	\$2.90	\$14.00
12 U.M.C. Nitro Club...	.85	3.25	15.00
12 Dominion Canuck...	.85	3.25	15.00
12 Winchester Repeater..	1.00	3.75	17.50
12 Winchester Leader...	1.10	4.00	19.00
10 Dominion Sovereign..	.85	3.40	16.25
10 Winchester Repeater..	1.15	4.50	21.50

16 and 20 guage same as 12 guage

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H Y S M I T H ' S

and the Duck's at the Lake

How is Your Office Stationery Supplies?

We are equipped to give entire satisfaction in these lines and we are right here to make good if they do not satisfy you.

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

List of Prize Winners

(Continued from page 3)

Hampshire ewe, and lamb, 1st and 2nd for both, Wm. Curtis.
Lamb under 6 months, boys class, 1st Master Weber.

POULTRY

Turkey cock, 1st G. H. Kent, and D. Irwin.

Turkey hen, 1st and 2nd, G. H. Kent.

Gander, 1st G. H. Kent, and J. F. Moir.

Goose, 1st J. F. Moir, and G. H. Kent.

Drake, 1st J. F. Moir, and Mrs. M. Weber.

Duck, 1st J. F. Moir, and Mrs. M. Weber.

Plymouth Rock cock, 1st Mrs. M. Weber, and Jas. Hughes.

Plymouth Rock hen, 1st Jas. Hughes, and R. Houston.

Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet, 1st and 2nd for both, J. Hughes.

Leghorn cock, 1st D. Irwin, and Otto Klein.

Leghorn hen, 1st Otto Klein, and D. Irwin.

Leghorn cockerel, and pullet, 1st for both, D. Irwin.

Wyandotte cock, and hen, 1st for both, Mrs. Lloyd Aldrich, and for both, Wm. Rupp.

Wyandotte cockerel, and pullet, 1st for both, Mrs. Lloyd Aldrich, and for both, A. G. Howe.

Rhode Island Red cock, 1st Mrs. Lloyd Aldrich.

Rhode Island Red hen, cockerel and pullet, 1st and 2nd for each, Mrs. Lloyd Aldrich.

Buff Orpington hen, 1st A. G. Howe.

Boys pen of six hens, 1st Master Houston.

(Continued next week)

Pity These

If Dante ever brings out a revised edition of his awful book he will describe a corner which has surely come to be a part of that sorrowful land where men bewail their wrong deeds in this life. In that corner will be the folk who are always saying: "I forgot," or "I never thought," or "I never expected it would turn out so." The fellow who did not know it was loaded will be there, and the man who left the cellar hatch open and the man who left up the clothes line in the dark backyard. The man who threw away the half-burned match, the woman who left the baby and the hot water boiler alone in the kitchen, and the people who forget to pay their subscription to the newspaper,—all these will be there in that corner and it will be filled with them.

Olds School of Agriculture

It will be interesting to the readers of your paper to know that the School of Agriculture at Olds will be filled to the doors again this year. Last year several students were unable to attend because the school had registered up to its capacity. This year the Government are erecting another large building 40 ft. x 40 ft. two storeys high, which will handle another 100 students, and the present indications are that the school will have all that it can handle again this year. Already a total of 124 farmers sons and daughters have registered for the course beginning November 1st. It will be possible to accommodate from 150 to 160 students, consequently the school will only be able to register another 36 students. The applications are coming in very early this year. In fact, the school had practically no registration up to the 1st of September last year, and it will thus be seen that the practical nature of the work given at the School of Agriculture to the boys from the farms, and to the girls in the household science work, is being appreciated by the people of the province.

A great many students who have little knowledge of the work done in the school, were surprised to see the exhibits of students work which was carried on the special train which toured the province last month. The work is made as practical as possible in all departments. The course in agriculture is designed particularly for

the boy who is going to farm, and the work in cooking, sewing and nursing as given to the girls, is exceedingly practical and useful.

If any boys or girls in the central portion of the province desire calendars or further information, will they please apply to W. J. Elliott, Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds.

A Study in Soil Cultivation

An exceptionally valuable Bulletin to those interested in soil culture is No. 83, 'Field Husbandry: Summary of results,' issued by the Division of Field Husbandry of the Experimental Farms, and that can be had by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Reports are given of work carried on at the central and branch farms and stations. The results of experiments in rotation of crops furnish information of great value. These experiments cover a period of eleven years and the results with advice founded thereon are set forth in the bulletin according to years. Following are a few of the benefits given as derived from adopting a judicious system of rotation:

1. The appearance of the farm is improved.
2. Every field receiving at regular intervals its fair share of manure and cultural treatment, the entire farm is in a condition to ensure a maximum yield.
3. Cost is lowered by the saving of time due to all the work of a kind being confined to one field.
4. Fewer fences are required.
5. Machinery can be more economically utilized.
6. More live stock can be kept, thus increasing the quantity of available manure.
7. Profits and yields are increased.
8. The farmer is not dependent upon a single crop.
9. Permits of a more even distribution of the season's labour.

Following details of the rotations that are outlined is a summary of the characteristics common to all:

1. Grain fields are always seeded down with clover, even though it be used only as a fertilizer.
2. Grass and clover seedings are heavy. Increased crops of hay and rare failures of a catch have justified them.
3. Hoed crops form a large proportion of every rotation. An attempt to farm a small area without a hoed crop was not successful. Weeds could not readily be kept in check.
4. No field is left in hay for more than two successive years. The records show that the second crop almost always costs more per ton than the first, and that succeeding crops are liable to be grown at a loss.
5. Barnyard manure is preferably applied frequently in comparatively small quantities, rather than at long intervals in large quantities.

Expenditure required and derivable profits are fully explained along with the values of commercial fertilizers and the relative virtues of deep and shallow ploughing. Due regard to weather conditions and to the different varieties of soil make the bulletin of national importance and one worthy of close study and wide inquiry.

AUCTION SALE

F. M. NELSON

Under instructions from F. M. Nelson, I will sell by Public Auction on Section 14, Twp. 31, Range 3, W. 5, 7 miles straight west of Didsbury, on

Thursday, September 2nd
the following, consisting of:

18 HEAD HORSES—Team 5 yr. old geldings, wgt. 2800; team 6-yr. old geldings, wgt. 2900; team mares, 6 and 10 yrs., in foal, wgt. 3000; team 5-yr. old drivers; grey mare, 10 yrs., in foal; 4-yr. old gelding; 3 3-yr. old geldings; 2 2 yr old geldings; 2 1 yr. old mare; 2 1 yr. old fillies.

136 HEAD CATTLE—12 milk cows, choice dairy cows; 15 cows and 15 calves; registered Shorthorn bull, 3 yrs. old; grade bull, 2 yrs. old; grade bull; 15 3-yr. old fat steers; 15 fat heifers, 3 and 4 yrs. old; 10 2 yr. old steers and heifers; 40 yearling steers and heifers; 11 spring calves.

Bain wagon; 2 sets harness.

As Mr. Nelson has enlisted in the 12th Mounted Rifles for active service everything will be sold. No RESERVE

Sale to commence at 1 30 p.m.
Lunch at Noon.

TERMS—Cattle cash. One year's credit on horses, on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 5 per cent. off for cash on horses.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. LIESEMER, Clerk

CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative, W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Sec. Treas.

10 REWARD

For information or recovery of Black Gelding, 7 years old, weight about 1,100, brand—U O on left shoulder, right hind foot white, white star in forehead. Strayed from Anton Engen's farm, Sunnyslope, to which address horse should be returned. ANTON ENGEL, Sunnyslope.

ESTRAY

One heifer. Owner can have same by proving property and paying advertising expenses by applying to H. J. TROGEL, near Westcott.



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of life our Classified Want Ads. will help you.

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